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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
JUL 8 - 1947  
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

15 June - 21 June

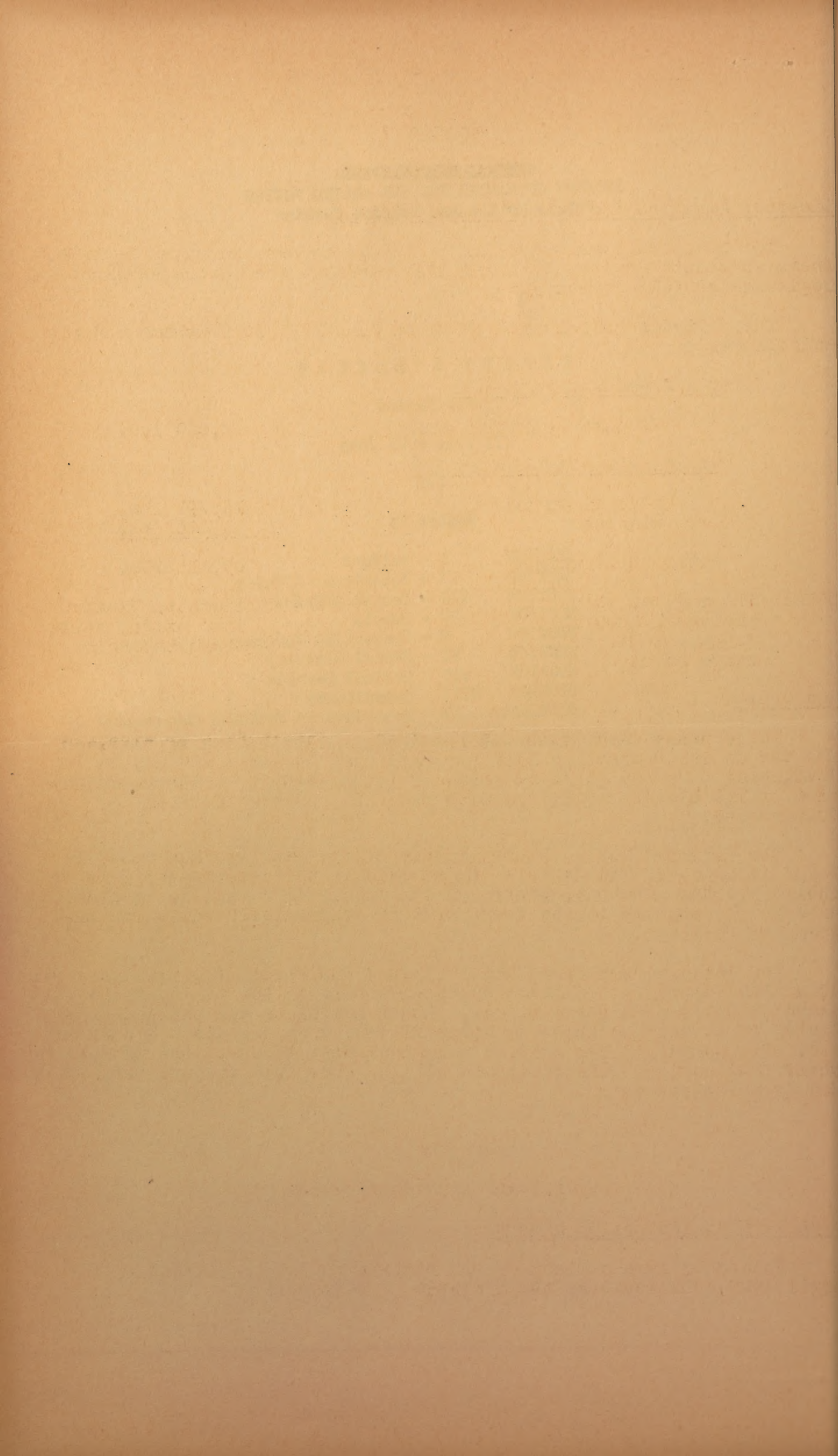
1947

Number 25

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Two additional shipments of relief goods were received by LARA. These shipments are the 12th and 13th received from overseas since the beginning of LARA operations.

The relief supplies arrived on 14 June 1947 at Yokohama and are as follows:

via President Jefferson

70 cases salmon (canned)	28,000 lbs.
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via Williamette Victory

Medical Supplies	13,791 lbs.
Blankets	<u>1,624 lbs.</u>

Total (net) weight	43,415 lbs.
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NOTE: The medical supplies arriving aboard the Williamette Victory included, 4,000 lbs. cod liver oil, mercury, zinc oxide, sulfa drugs, tannic acid, ammonium chloride, pento-barbital and boric acid.

Red Cross

The Japanese Red Cross has received a contribution of ¥129,450 for use in its Disaster Relief program. The National Society is developing plans by which it hopes to bring about a closer coordination of its disaster services with the National and Prefectural Governments.

The National Public Health Museum of the Japanese Red Cross in Tokyo is bringing its exhibits up to date in the important fields of Public Health. The only Public Health Museum in Japan, it is widely used by the schools in the Tokyo area in their health education program for children.

The Japanese Red Cross has published the first of a planned series of health pamphlets. Written by an authority in the field, the first pamphlet deals with tuberculosis. Other pamphlets are planned in the fields of infant and child care, nutrition, venereal disease control, etc. The pamphlets are sold at a nominal cost to cover the expense of their publication. The pamphlets will be available through prefectural Red Cross Chapters.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly Meat Inspection Report for April 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

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	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. Slaughtered	14,092	595	342	7,297	4,092
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	0	1	6
Condemned post-mortem					
Total	14	1	0	0	3
Partial	241	9	0	29	260
Viscera	4,293	35	0	3,527	573

#### Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for April 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

##### Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	3
Samples Examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	4
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

##### Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	5,705
Samples examined	7,405
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	332
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,056
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3,482
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	200
Under butterfat standards (3/0 percent)	771

##### Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	26
Samples examined	49
Over bacterial standards	8
Under butterfat standards	7

#### Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for May 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

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<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	10
Trichomoniasis	170
Texas Fever	17
Swine Erysipelas	31
Swine Plague	3
Strangles	135
Rabies	6
Equine Infectious Anemia	72
Epizootic Lymphangitis	1
Pullorum Disease	444
Animal	
<u>Weekly/Disease Report</u>	

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 15-21 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Mie	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	" "	2
Oita	Texas Fever	1

### SECTION III

#### DENTAL AFFAIRS

The value of dental instruments produced for the month of May amounted to ¥ 10,160,935.50 while that for dental materials amounted to ¥ 4,208,121,38.

### SECTION IV

#### SUPPLY

#### Distribution

Recent field trip throughout the Island of Shikoku revealed the prefectural officials in charge of distribution of medical supplies, are being influenced by the Doctors' Association in the allocation of controlled medicaments. This practice is proving a great delaying factor in the distribution of medicaments to the hospitals and doctors. Visits to distributing company warehouses and distributing points revealed a fairly large amount of controlled medicines stored therein, and if properly distributed, would be of great help to the doctors and hospitals. The prefectural officials should be encouraged to supervise and to carry out their functions without interference of the Doctors' Association.

There still remains a fair stock of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies to be disposed of. Effort must be taken by the prefectural officials responsible to carry out the directives issued by the Welfare Ministry covering distribution through the medium of bazaars which has proven to be the most expeditious method of distribution.

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Tokyo-To has been conducting a number of bazaars to dispose of former Army-Navy medical supplies to hospitals and doctors. The latest bazaar was held from 20 to 30 May 1947 at which time ¥834,122.24 worth of medicaments were sold to 4,558 doctors; of that amount 1,564 dentists purchased ¥134,071.56.

Additional shipments to the prefectures made by the Welfare Ministry, distributed 1,289 fifty-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion and 4,862 pieces of equipment for use in the insect and rodent control program. These are in addition to quantities recorded in previous issues of this Bulletin, and carry the records to 18 June 1947. Shipments by prefectures follow:

Pyrethrum Emulsion

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drum</u>
Miyagi	87
Saitama	37
Tokyo	237
Kanagawa	125
Niigata	87
Ishikawa	43
Yamanashi	52
Nagano	45
Gifu	48
Shizuoka	35
Aichi	50
Mie	41
Shiga	18
Kyoto	65
Osaka	6
Wakayama	67
Hiroshima	37
Fukuoka	100
Saga	26
Kumamoto	83
Total	1,289

Equipment:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Spray</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Kanagawa	1340			
Chiba	400	198		
Oita	14			
Iwate	208			
Kagawa	14	40		
Saitama	168			
Kumamoto	310			
Kyoto	500			
Gumma		30	10	
Hyogo		150		
Miye		20		
Yamaguchi		240		
Okayama		276		
Aichi		192		
Osaka		150		
Saga		186		
Nagasaki		186		
Tokyo		90	60	
Fukuoka			110	
Total	2,924	1,758	180	

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A shipment of 50 kilograms of chaulmoogra oil was made to Okinawa by air from Japan 20 June 1947. This will help to implement the dwindling supply of drugs for the treatment of lepers in the Ryukyus, until the arrival of those requisitioned from the United States.

### Production

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment increased for the manufacturing period of 9-14 June. Actual production was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,200
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	2,250
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	1,930

The marked increases in production of the two types of sprayers can be attributed to the fact that the Hatsuda Industrial Co., in addition to the Shikutani Manufacturing Company, have initiated production in June.

The following releases of DDT products and Typhus Vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 16-21 June:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamagata			2,840 vials
Maizuru Quarantine Station			7,200 vials
Gifu		500 gallons	
Nara	4,000 lbs.		
Osaka	11,500 lbs.	1,500 gallons	
Communication Ministry	5,000 lbs.		
Fukuoka	50,000 lbs.		
Kagawa	50,000 lbs.	1,000 gallons	
Oita	10,000 lbs.	5,000 gallons	
Total	130,500 lbs.	8,000 gallons	10,040 vials

### Narcotics

A narcotic preparation in ampoule form with the trade-name of "Spasmohin", has been given a laboratory analysis, due to a marked discoloration of many ampoules. The Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory finds that only 10% of the ampoules are fit for medicinal use. The Ministry of Welfare reports approximately half a million ampoules now held in custody in Tokyo, will be destroyed. Approximately this same number of ampoules are held by wholesalers in other sections of Japan, and Narcotic Section officials have been requested to advise all wholesalers there is a probability that stocks of "Spasmohin" held by them are unfit for medicinal use, and either the stocks should be destroyed or tests made to determine fitness for medical use.

Further thefts of narcotic stocks from hospitals have been reported recently, and prefectural officials should have the safeguards of every hospital investigated, relative to their narcotic stocks, in efforts to eliminate this source of supply for narcotic addicts. Regulation steel safes, and concrete strong rooms with steel doors, have proved to be the best safeguards, and all hospitals should be requested to make arrangements to store their stocks of narcotics in such a place.

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## SECTION V

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### General

Preventive Medicine and other Public Health activities will suffer a severe shock as a result of a majority of Military Government Health Officers leaving this theatre in the near future. This is especially true because replacements will not arrive for some time after present officers leave their posts. This shock can be reduced to a great extent if the present incumbents will take the necessary action to see that their files are left in order, up to date and as complete as possible. Health Officers are also urged to indoctrinate their enlisted assistants as thoroughly as possible, in order that they may carry on the health work uninterrupted until the new Health Officer arrives and gets oriented on his new job.

#### Japanese B Encephalitis

Attention is invited to the Weekly Bulletin #20 of PH&W Section, GHQ, SCAP; Preventive Medicine Division, for the week ending 16 May 1947, concerning Japanese B Encephalitis.

The mosquito-encephalitis season is rapidly approaching and mosquitoes are breeding in greater and greater numbers with each passing week. To date, no reported suspect cases of Japanese B Encephalitis have been confirmed. The fact that a few suspect cases have already been reported, indicates the alertness of Military Government Team officials, Japanese doctors and health officers in respect to the possible presence of this disease.

Mosquitoes are known vectors. Continue to push mosquito control operations to the fullest extent.

#### Tuberculosis Control

The Ministry of Health and Welfare in their plans for the control of tuberculosis are initiating a new procedure among the majority of the Japanese medical profession. This group of individuals is still passing through a difficult phase of development because of its traditional background which has existed for centuries. Medicine in Japan has been the practice of "every man for himself", but in the control of tuberculosis it must be every man for everyone else if this problem is to be solved.

Cooperation between members of the profession for the common health of Japan is still in its infancy; but in the control of tuberculosis, it is of vital importance that this problem shall be adequately handled on a wide basis. The physician in the health center must cooperate with the physician in the sanatorium in the reference of cases to and from each institution; and it is equally necessary that there shall be cooperation between these institutions and the practitioners, the dentists, druggists, nurses, various health insurance companies and unions.

It is a problem of education and cooperation for the common health of the Japanese people which needs careful explanation and encouragement to establish inter-professional confidence and integrity.

#### Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (includes figures of 20 June)

1946 - 30,548  
1947 - 966

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## Personnel

Captain M. C. Gephardt, M.C., Typhus Consultant, Preventive Medicine Division, PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, has been ordered relieved from duty with this headquarters for return to the United States and subsequent processing for separation from the A.U.S.

## Head Lice and Body Lice in Children

Recent reports of surveys in a few of the prefectures in Japan indicate that louse infestation among school children is higher than the initial reports showed. In some schools in Niigata prefecture, louse infestation was 100% - the girls showing a higher percentage of head louse infestation than the boys, while the boys showed a higher rate of infestation with the body-lice.

The Welfare Ministry has been urged to spur the prefectural health officers to greater efforts in louse control during the summer months. There are large stocks of 10% DDT powder now on hand (approximately 3,000,000 pounds) for use in Japan. No louse should be permitted to live.

It is hoped Military Government Team health officials will continue to point out to the Japanese authorities that lice are absolutely unnecessary in this day and age and every effort should be made to reduce the louse population during the summer in order to circumvent a possible epidemic this coming typhus season. Do not let the Japanese health officers lapse once more into the "It can't happen here - again" attitude.

## New Vector of Murine Typhus

In a recent report from China, it has been reported rat mites, Liponyssus bacoti, (the tropical rat mite) were found to be infected with the rickettsia of murine typhus following the occurrence of several cases of murine typhus in an orphanage. This report brings to light what has been suspected for some time by many workers in the field and emphasizes the need for employment of thorough insect and mite control operations prior to any rodent control program.

At the moment, 5% DDT residual effect spray appears to be the most effective material for use in the control of wandering rat mites and fleas. This spray should be applied to rat burrows, rat runways, around entrances to rat burrows, in and around rat harborages and up to two or three feet on the walls of buildings where rats are found.

## Venereal Disease Control

Reference is made to addenda to Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, Weekly Bulletin #24 for the period 8 to 14 June, relative to the supply and distribution of V. D. drugs. Many health officers have communicated with PHW, GHQ, SCAP expressing grave concern over the future of their V. D. programs because of the supply problems resulting from the change over of the drug distribution channels from Eighth Army to Japanese channels. While it is realized that certain difficulties are to be expected with this change, it is believed that the situation can be handled satisfactorily, provided the Military Government Health Officers will work closely with the Prefectural Health Officers in the distribution of these drugs once the drugs have arrived in the prefecture.

It is emphasized the Prefectural Health Officer has absolute control over the distribution of these drugs once they have arrived in the various prefectures. Therefore, if Military Government Health Officers will exercise supervision over the Prefectural

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Health Officers in these matters, all the V. D. drugs can be channelled to approved hospitals, clinics etc., as in the past.

### Insect and Rodent Control

### Educational and Publicity Program

The Welfare Ministry, with the cooperation of PH&W Section and CI&E Section, GHQ, SCAP, is undertaking an intensive and extensive, nation-wide, educational and publicity campaign during the next few months concerning insect and rodent control. Emphasis is being placed on the prevention and control of "filth diseases" such as dysentery and typhoid, etc. and the part each individual can play to help eradicate these diseases.

The first round will be leveled at the "fly" and its control through environmental sanitation. All means of transmittal to the public will be utilized. Prefectural Governments are being urged to join in this program to reduce the incidence of the "filth diseases". Military Government team officers will be of inestimable value in the counsel and stimulation they can give in the conduction of this program.

## SECTION VI

### SOCIAL SECURITY

#### Social Insurance

At a meeting with representatives of the Welfare Ministry, a review was made of the plans of the Ministry for determining and requesting a supplemental government subsidy for National Health Insurance. An understanding was also reached that the Welfare Ministry would postpone rate adjustments for Welfare Pension and Seamen's Insurance until the possibilities of coordinating these adjustments with other changes in the social insurance programs could be more fully explored.

A meeting was held with Japanese officials regarding the utilization of Welfare Pension reserves for loan purposes. In general, it is proposed that ¥500,000,000 be loaned to organizations providing welfare and social insurance facilities with proper safeguards as to the security and earning rate. Among the organizations are:

1. National Health Associations.
2. Companies covered by the social insurance laws.
3. Federation of organizations covered by the government operated Health Insurance program.
4. Social Welfare Association.
5. Construction Welfare Association.

The plan presented by the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare included utilization of the Welfare Pension fund on a loan basis by the National Health Insurance Associations. The purpose of this loan would be establishing clinics in rural areas that are not now equipped with adequate medical facilities.

Officials brought in a draft cabinet order for establishing social insurance committees with regard to the Health Insurance, the Welfare Pension, and Workers' Accident Compensation laws. It was recommended that the following features be added:

1. That the committee member be appointed in overlapping terms.
2. That a minimum number of meetings be prescribed and written annual reports be required.



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3. That a similar committee be established for Seamen's Insurance.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

A continuation of a series of conferences with representatives of the Labor Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, for formulating basic SCAP policies with regard to the proposed Japanese unemployment insurance program was held during the week. It was agreed that:

1. A special inter-governmental committee should be appointed to formulate the unemployment compensation program.

2. Coverage should be as broad as practical and to include government workers. The seamen may need special study and consideration.

3. The total wages should be taxable, and no exclusion from coverage should be made because an individual's income exceeded a certain amount.

4. A minimum and maximum weekly benefit amount should be established with consideration given to the minimum wage laws in determining the minimum and with variance between prefectures permitted with respect to both the maximum and minimum amounts.

5. Same principles of qualification and payment should be used for day workers as for others. A special record-book procedure will probably be necessary for processing claims of day workers.

6. The qualifying period should be a year, with a required proportion of insured work measured in terms of time instead of amount of wages.

7. An acceptable formula for determining the weekly benefit amount could be:  $WBA = 60\% \times \text{Average Daily Wage} \times 7$ . The weekly benefit amount could be reduced by one-fifth for each day of work to cover part-time unemployment.

8. The amount of weekly benefits could be expressed as four days' pay for each week of compensable unemployment.

9. A benefit year concept could be considered with the possibility of adjusting the benefit rate upward during such year, if most recent employment is of sufficient duration and at a higher wage rate.

Officials of the Welfare Ministry described the unemployment compensation program for day workers that was operated by the city of Kobe from 1924 to 1941.

In general, each worker contributed five sen for each day of employment, which sum was matched by the employer. An unemployed worker served a two day waiting period and then received sixty sen for each of the following three days of unemployment. He was then given a job as replacement of another insured worker in employment. The success of the program depended on sufficient employment to assure adequate income to cover those unemployed, and control of the hiring and firing to assure a distribution of the employment. The employment office did exercise such control, and the average rate of unemployment approximated five percent for the period. The program was discontinued in 1941 when the war effort absorbed all available workers into employment.



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Similar programs were attempted in Osaka and Nagoya in 1928- but failed because the employers would not relinquish their control of the individual worker to be hired and laid off. Therefore, there was only a limited sharing of employment by the available manpower.

#### Health Insurance

The Wage and Allowance Division of the Central Liaison Office has submitted a new wage and allowance scale for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces. In this new allowance there has been incorporated a clause which will provide sickness compensation up to a period of ninety days. This applies either to occupational or non-occupational diseases or injuries. In addition, there were plans being formulated to establish a mutual aid program for these employees.

### SECTION VII

#### MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 2 May 1947 shows 3,170 hospitals with a capacity of 217,918 beds, 105,817 of which were occupied. During this same period 311,209 out-patients were treated.

### SECTION VIII

#### CONSULTANTS

#### Nutrition

Results of food consumption obtained in the May nutritional survey for Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka and the surrounding rural areas, Kanto, Tokai and Kinki respectively, were as follows:



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RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of  
various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per day

	Tokyo City	Kanto Area	Nagoya City	Tokai Area	Osaka City	Kinki Area
<u>Number</u>	12,919	21,388	3876	6577	6150	7698
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
Adult Unit	0.831	---	0.828	0.863	0.821	0.860
No. persons						
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	12.9	3.5	13.6	10.1	16.8	10.6
Vegetable	53.8	51.0	39.4	44.6	47.2	49.0
Total	66.7	54.5	53.0	54.7	64.0	59.6
<u>Fat</u>	11.7	10.4	10.4	10.7	12.7	10.6
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	344.2	432.3	365.5	399.4	372.3	417.4
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1337	196	980	319	1383	62
Free Market	410	39	23	317	489	58
Home Production	16	1848	23	1276	13	1916
Gift	29	11	34	25	22	14
Total	1792	2094	1776	1937	1907	2050



Grams of Various Classes Food Consumed per Capita Per Day  
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan, May 1947

	Tokyo City	Kanto Area	Nagoya Area	Tokai Area	Osaka City	Kinki Area
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	212.5	321.4	250.3	308.6	250.0	431.9
Wheat	98.7	40.0	27.7	39.3	110.1	12.2
Barley	30.1	62.5	14.4	56.4	11.0	64.5
Others	21.6	10.4	1.2	4.4	96.6	0.5
Total	362.9	434.3	293.6	408.7	468.6	509.1
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.3	0.2	—	0.4	0.1	0.2
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	98.5	222.0	248.9	230.7	25.0	22.6
White	39.9	47.9	9.3	1.6	5.3	12.5
Others	18.2	55.0	40.3	20.3	7.5	13.9
Total	156.6	324.9	298.5	252.6	37.8	49.0
<u>Sugars</u>	0.9	0.1	---	0.7	1.0	0.7
<u>Oils</u>	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	0.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.0	3.9
Soya products	18.6	48.0	30.0	29.1	1.7	15.9
Other beans	66.3	6.4	1.2	0.4	1.9	10.0
Total	85.4	55.9	33.1	31.7	24.8	29.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	58.0	10.2	45.7	32.6	39.2	31.1
Meat, Poultry	5.5	1.6	6.1	0.9	23.1	12.3
Eggs	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.1	2.8	1.8
Milk	0.7	3.2	1.7	3.0	0.3	0.2
Total	66.9	16.5	55.6	37.6	65.4	45.4
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables	73.9	95.1	67.6	91.3	90.7	83.4
<u>Other fruits &amp; Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	3.7	0.2	2.9	1.3	7.3	7.6
Other Fruits	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.3	1.4
Other Vegetables	70.5	60.8	134.7	64.2	82.0	113.6
Total	75.1	61.1	138.6	65.7	91.6	122.6
Seaweeds	4.4	1.8	5.0	2.5	6.9	5.2
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	1.9	3.6	13.7	11.6	7.8	14.4
Pickled	29.8	56.3	29.2	57.6	45.8	74.6
Total	31.7	57.9	42.9	69.2	53.6	89.0
Flavours	15.8	13.2	32.0	29.4	22.5	25.6



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The Nutrition Consultant, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, attended a meeting of the Nutrition Section of the Food and Nutrition Council on 20 June. The subject of discussion was the nutritional requirements of Japanese

At a meeting of hospital nutritionists, Nutrition Consultant, PHW GHQ, SCAP, gave an address on Nutritional accounting in institutions and hospitals.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG -26 13 June National Disaster Plan  
PHNJG -27 13 June Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 14 June 1947 w/digest.

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Supply - Distribution

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin for period 4 May to 10 May 1947 (No. 19) announcing that the Japanese Government would assume responsibility for distribution of venereal disease supplies.

The Welfare Ministry has submitted a report showing distribution of drugs for venereal disease treatment to prefectures listed below, with dates of distribution:

Prefecture	Date	Bismuth Subsal 60 cc	Mapharsen 0.06 amp.	Mapharsen 0.6 amp.
Hokkaido	11-16 June	38		1830
Aomori	" "	13		650
Iwate	" "	8		360
Miyagi	" "	14		690
Akita	" "	9		470
Yamagata	" "	16		810
Tochigi	" "	12		590
Gumma	" "	15		730
Toyama	" "	8		340
Fukui	" "	9		410
Yamanashi	" "	7		300
Gifu	" "	10		520
Mie	" "	16		-
Mie	20-26 June	-		110
Shiga	11-16 June	10		520
Kyoto	" "	55		-
Kyoto	20-26 June	-		370
Osaka	11-16 June	109		
Osaka	20-26 June	-	7,180	-
Hyogo	11-16 June	47		-
Hyogo	20-26 June	-		310
Nara	11-16 June	9		460
Wakayama	" "	18		-
Wakayama	20-26 June	-		120
Tottori	11-16 June	11		520
Shimane	11-16 June	23		
Shimane	20-26 June		1,480	
Okayama	11-16 June	26		
Okayama	20-26 June			170
Hiroshima	11-16 "	27		
Hiroshima	20-26 "			190
Yamaguchi	11-16 "	11		580
Tokushima	" "	10		500
Kagawa	" "	16		
Kagawa	20-26 "		1,060	
Ehime	11-16 "	38		
Ehime	20-26 "			250
Kochi	11-16 "	10		520
Fukuoka	" "	136		
Fukuoka	20-26 "			890
Saga	11-16 "	70		
Saga	20-26 "			460
Nagasaki	11-16 "	44		
Nagasaki	20-26 "			290
Kumamoto	11-16 "	48		
Kumamoto	20-26 "			310
Oita	11-16 "	30		
Oita	20-26 "			190
Miyazaki	11-16 "	11		510
Kagoshima	" "	14		690
Totals		948	9,720	15,660

Data on distribution of Sulfathiazole and Sulfadiazine will be submitted in the next Weekly Bulletin.



Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable  
Diseases for the Week Ending 14 June 1947

The reportable communicable diseases which accounted for the most cases during the week ending 14 June 1947 were measles (9,839), tuberculosis (9,214), whooping cough (5,815), pneumonia (4,689), diphtheria (564), dysentery (379), malaria (308), typhoid fever (276), and influenza (199). This was 99 percent of the total number of communicable disease cases (31,541) included in this report.

Current death reports were not available for measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza. The total number of deaths (190) included in this report were credited to: dysentery (83), typhoid fever (42), diphtheria (35), epidemic meningitis (21), paratyphoid fever (6), scarlet fever (2), and smallpox (1). No deaths were reported for typhus fever, malaria, cholera, Japanese B. encephalitis or plague.

There continued to be a decline in the incidence of diphtheria, from 614 cases in the preceding week to 564 cases in the current week. Deaths (35) continued at about the same level (34). The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 40.2 and 48.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.5 and 4.4.

Dysentery cases decreased slightly from 398 to 379. Deaths increased approximately 75 percent from 47 in the previous week to 83 in the current week. The current and cumulative case rates were 27.0 and 9.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.9 and 1.7.

Typhoid fever cases (276) were less than the number (293) reported in the preceding week. Deaths increased nearly 45 percent from 29 to 42 to reach a new high for the year. Both the number of cases and number of deaths were more than 50 percent less than for the corresponding period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.7 and 16.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.0 and 2.0.

There was a slight increase in paratyphoid fever cases from 86 in the previous week to 90 in the current week. Deaths rose from 2 to 6. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.4 and 4.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.2.

Only 9 cases of smallpox were reported for the current week, approximately 44 percent less than the number (16) reported in the preceding week. One death was reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.1 respectively. The current and cumulative death rates were both 0.1.

Typhus fever cases decreased slightly from 35 to 29. No deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 2.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.2.

Malaria cases increased nearly 22 percent from 253 to 308. No deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 22.0 and 13.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.04.

Scarlet fever cases continued to decline, the number (62) reported in the current week was approximately 14 percent less than the number (72) in the preceding week. There were 2 deaths reported compared with 4 previously. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 4.0 respectively. The current and cumulative death rates were both 0.1.

The downward trend in the incidence of epidemic meningitis continued. There were 67 cases and 21 deaths reported in the current week compared with 72 cases and 26 deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 7.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 2.1.

One suspect case of Japanese B. encephalitis was reported in Saitama Prefecture.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 880 and 19,401 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,552 and 91,693; for syphilis 3,208 and 62,962.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDING 14 JUNE 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	28	2	1454	174	6	-	158	29
AOMORI	8	1	227	22	1	-	28	6
IWATE	6	-	222	21	4	2	59	8
MIYAGI	20	-	290	10	5	-	37	3
AKITA	12	1	276	25	3	2	35	9
YAMAGATA	16	1	402	29	8	1	109	19
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	265	7	7	-	100	15
IBARAKI	11	-	304	29	9	2	93	29
TOCHIGI	28	-	385	27	10	2	69	18
GUMMA	5	1	175	36	9	2	78	12
SAITAMA	12	2	354	38	15	5	93	23
CHIBA	4	-	286	21	16	3	70	13
TOKYO	27	5	1072	182	41	6	351	76
KANAGAWA	20	1	337	24	17	-	87	14
NIIGATA	13	1	356	26	7	3	90	12
TOYAMA	2	-	143	9	1	-	15	3
ISHIKAWA	25	4	327	16	2	-	11	1
FUKUI	12	-	146	5	4	-	22	4
YAMANASHI	4	-	60	6	5	1	26	3
NAGANO	12	-	387	29	5	1	53	8
GIFU	4	-	106	15	1	1	19	6
SHIZUOKA	6	-	321	39	8	2	61	14
AICHI	29	2	940	55	21	3	117	17
MIÉ	16	-	408	19	2	-	21	6
SHIGA	-	-	113	8	-	-	13	3
KYOTO	7	2	333	36	3	1	192	10
OSAKA	11	-	276	36	10	3	96	18
HYOGO	14	2	523	44	6	4	59	17
NARA	10	1	105	7	1	-	6	2
WAKAYAMA	7	-	137	5	1	-	8	4
TOTTORI	7	-	101	10	-	-	8	4
SHIMANE	12	-	250	14	2	2	21	7
OKAYAMA	3	-	221	21	4	1	29	7
HIROSHIMA	8	-	304	25	7	3	47	13
YAMAGUCHI	13	-	385	37	2	1	33	13
TOKUSHIMA	6	-	157	7	2	2	12	5
KAGAWA	10	-	153	9	3	1	38	10
EHIME	22	1	545	60	7	4	44	11
KOCHI	6	-	190	14	13	2	55	16
FUKUOKA	42	-	1129	75	9	1	63	9
SAGA	7	1	487	42	-	-	22	3
NAGASAKI	14	3	367	43	6	2	36	12
KUMAMOTO	5	3	114	20	2	-	23	7
OITA	11	-	469	30	1	-	12	2
MIYAZAKI	6	1	329	23	36	9	188	24
KAGOSHIMA	17	-	371	49	57	11	228	20
TOTAL	564	35	16302	1479	379	83	3035	565
RATE								
Current	40.2	2.5	48.4	4.4	27.0	5.9	9.0	1.7
Previous	43.8	2.4			28.4	3.4		
Rates per 100,000 per annum								



Weekly Report -- 14 June 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	3	240	46	2	-	38	5
AOMORI	1	-	52	14	-	-	7	-
IWATE	1	-	55	10	-	-	10	-
MIYAGI	9	-	150	13	1	-	64	4
AKITA	1	-	43	5	6	-	15	1
YAMAGATA	6	1	119	29	3	1	40	2
FUKUSHIMA	4	1	170	15	2	-	26	4
IBARAKI	4	-	138	18	5	2	53	7
TOCHIGA	8	1	127	21	1	-	19	3
GUMMA	1	-	74	11	1	-	24	1
SAITAMA	8	3	156	16	1	-	17	4
CHIBA	3	-	133	11	3	-	40	2
TOKYO	38	6	465	58	8	1	191	10
KANAGAWA	32	4	264	35	10	-	45	2
NIIGATA	4	-	117	25	2	-	38	1
TOYAMA	6	3	106	15	1	-	21	-
ISHIKAWA	3	1	26	4	2	-	11	-
FUKUI	1	-	39	3	-	-	9	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	25	-	3	-	14	-
NAGANO	6	-	111	13	4	-	53	5
GIFU	-	-	120	15	-	-	35	1
SHIZUOKA	5	2	213	15	4	-	52	7
AICHI	11	-	241	23	2	-	65	1
MIE	13	3	339	26	-	-	33	3
SHIGA	1	-	30	4	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	6	2	122	19	1	-	24	2
OSAKA	11	4	141	22	1	-	162	3
HYOGO	10	1	193	34	1	-	13	1
NARA	2	-	38	6	-	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	2	1	88	8	-	-	10	-
TOTTORI	4	-	60	4	-	-	8	-
SHIMANE	3	1	99	17	15	-	48	1
OKAYAMA	3	-	108	13	1	-	7	-
HIROSHIMA	14	1	248	22	6	2	58	5
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	58	6	-	-	10	-
TOKUSHIMA	8	-	81	10	-	-	6	2
KAGAWA	4	-	77	14	-	-	17	-
EHIME	2	-	55	8	1	-	5	-
KOCHI	9	-	163	19	-	-	13	-
FUKUOKA	10	2	155	15	2	-	31	2
SAGA	3	-	33	1	-	-	10	1
NAGASAKI	2	1	23	1	1	-	11	2
KUMAMOTO	2	1	36	5	-	-	9	-
OITA	3	-	24	-	-	-	5	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	52	8	-	-	14	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	276	42	5419	682	90	6	1391	84
RATE								
Current	19.7	3.0	16.1	2.0	6.4	0.4	4.1	0.2
Previous	20.9	2.1			6.1	0.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum



Weekly Report - 7 June 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	1	31	7	-	-	45	6
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	3	-	18	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	2	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	5	-	11	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	1	-	33	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	6	2
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	1	-	24	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	1	-	22	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	-	-	183	26
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	2	-	31	2
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	28	-
AICHI	-	-	7	-	5	-	157	3
MIE	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	1	-	11	2	-	-	40	-
HYOGO	4	-	38	3	-	-	1	1
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	29	-	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	5	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	3	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	7	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	6	-	31	4
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
OTTA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	9	1	357	34	29	0	807	67
RATE								
Current	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.0	2.4	0.2
Previous	1.1	0.1			2.5	0.3		
Rates per 100,000 per annum								



Weekly Report - 14 June 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	10	-	56	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	5	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	6	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	5	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	87	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	6	-	216	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	15	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	23	-	297	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	17	-	158	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	67	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	12	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	5	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	6	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	7	-	154	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	5	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	39	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	5	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	11	-	160	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	7	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	6	-	151	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	126	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	4	-	86	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	14	-	201	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	42	-	522	4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	7	-	228	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	6	-	179	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	7	-	90	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	7	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	308	0	4560	14	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	22.0	0.0	13.6	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	18.0	0.1			0.0	0.0		
Rates per 100,000 per annum								



Weekly Report - 14 June 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)
HOKKAIDO	9	-	165	7	11	-	269	69	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	14	1	5	-	70	11	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	14	3	1	-	44	15	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	-	43	1	4	-	76	8	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	17	1	1	-	65	30	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	17	-	1	-	49	13	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	25	1	1	4	107	27	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	37	1	2	1	143	46	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	19	-	3	1	19	8	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	7	-	31	-	1	1	32	9	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	25	-	2	-	54	20	1	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	16	-	-	-	47	16	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	9	-	253	6	11	4	519	203	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	7	-	64	-	4	2	53	15	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	10	-	1	1	39	8	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	9	-	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	1	-	-	34	8	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	1	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	17	-	-	-	24	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	-	41	1	-	-	33	4	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	12	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	5	-	106	-	-	-	73	17	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	59	1	5	-	25	3	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	24	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	17	-	-	-	18	6	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	99	2	1	-	47	9	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	30	-	3	-	81	14	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	-	34	-	1	1	44	15	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	1	19	7	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	24	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	1	10	2	1	2	47	15	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	10	-	-	-	26	5	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	9	2	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	12	-	-	1	18	12	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	14	5	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	11	1	5	-	59	35	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	1	10	5	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	10	1	-	-	19	10	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	1	24	6	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	28	11	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	62	2	1344	32	67	21	2340	709	1	0	3	2
RATE												
Current	4.4	0.1	4.0	0.1	4.8	1.5	7.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.01
Previous	5.1	0.3			5.1	1.9			0.1	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0



PREFECTURE	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TUBERCULOSIS
	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	700	260	843
AOMORI	80	28	126
IWATE	52	62	41
MIYAGI	255	239	-
AKI TA	103	30	76
YAMAGATA	NR	NR	NR
FUKUSHIMA	209	90	236
IBARAKI	187	151	172
TOCHIGI	153	55	84
GUMMA	320	178	403
SAITAMA	144	52	111
CHIBA	31	33	74
TOKYO	216	358	998
KANAGAWA	716	424	636
NII GATA	NR	NR	NR
TOYAMA	581	78	201
ISHIKAWA	65	13	52
FUKUI	170	111	78
YAMANASHI	84	38	19
NAGANO	290	111	233
GIFU	161	83	155
SHIZUOKA	236	210	195
AICHI	470	219	474
MIE	306	223	78
SHIGA	232	68	90
KYOTO	NR	NR	NR
OSAKA	389	294	433
HYOGO	566	243	295
NARA	91	24	23
WAKAYAMA	36	21	65
TOTTORI	72	29	95
SHIMANE	196	218	312
OKAYAMA	161	99	157
HIROSHIMA	295	298	523
YAMAGUCHI	82	41	68
TOKUSHIMA	151	135	51
KAGAWA	186	119	81
EHIME	288	253	293
KOCHI	83	62	112
FUKUOKA	676	383	642
SAGA	177	52	115
NAGASAKI	225	65	85
KUMAMOTO	158	59	78
OITA	123	84	151
MIYAZAKI	27	109	149
KAGOSHIMA	96	113	111
TOTAL	9839	5815	9214
RATE			
Current	701.7	414.7	657.1
Previous	670.8	325.9	577.3

Deaths not available  
Rates per 100,000 per annum



PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA	INFLUENZA
	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	423	79
AOMORI	82	-
IWATE	61	7
MIYAGI	167	8
AKITA	91	1
YAMAGATA	NR	NR
FUKUSHIMA	173	2
IBARAKI	109	-
TOCHIGI	111	-
GUMMA	212	3
SAITAMA	65	1
CHIBA	45	-
TOKYO	189	26
KANAGAWA	363	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR
TOYAMA	144	-
ISHIKAWA	16	-
FUKUI	59	11
YAMANASHI	37	-
NAGANO	160	-
GIFU	142	5
SHIZUOKA	127	-
AICHI	149	NR
MIE	72	1
SHIGA	49	-
KYOTO	NR	NR
OSAKA	144	2
HYOGO	142	-
NARA	32	-
WAKAYAMA	30	1
TOTTORI	16	-
SHIMANE	150	7
OKAYAMA	63	1
HIROSHIMA	140	10
YAMAGUCHI	28	-
TOKUSHIMA	97	4
KAGAWA	52	-
EHIME	102	-
KOCHI	46	-
FUKUOKA	293	10
SAGA	39	9
NAGASAKI	67	1
KUMAMOTO	71	-
OITA	52	10
MIYAZAKI	28	-
KAGOSHIMA	51	-
TOTAL	4689	199
RATE		
Current	334.4	14.2
Previous	316.1	5.7

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 14 June 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports

(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	33	649	220	3859	118	2047
AOMORI	12	159	78	959	81	650
IWATE	-	72	22	416	21	668
MIYAGI	-	160	31	1260	11	867
AKITA	2	119	40	833	34	615
YAMAGATA	6	106	42	780	45	822
FUKUSHIMA	8	191	95	1608	47	1236
IBARAKI	22	352	39	1192	41	1291
TOCHIGI	12	216	67	1602	51	1283
GUMMA	12	142	73	902	133	1138
SAITAMA	11	458	65	1695	33	1199
CHIBA	11	369	71	1756	53	1132
TOKYO	33	911	117	3090	125	2281
KANAGAWA	41	691	296	5399	142	2507
NIIGATA	22	203	168	1340	144	1127
TOYAMA	7	209	116	1423	78	1092
ISHIKAWA	22	344	84	1813	66	1177
FUKUI	3	206	39	677	35	505
YAMANASHI	2	54	25	698	21	272
NAGANO	4	172	59	1695	63	1255
GIFU	20	367	110	1717	52	758
SHIZUOKA	25	340	55	1590	76	1672
AICHI	77	1769	367	6852	244	3722
MIE	25	682	55	1191	76	1143
SHIGA	19	501	27	808	35	701
KYOTO	40	924	170	3448	102	1753
OSAKA	74	2357	244	8505	205	7216
HYOGO	40	858	239	3676	152	3792
NARA	22	226	22	344	23	338
WAKAYAMA	53	541	81	1503	75	856
TOTTORI	13	193	52	1528	38	829
SHIMANE	3	103	30	805	45	783
OKAYAMA	30	757	138	2395	96	1505
HIROSHIMA	23	521	170	3527	90	1721
YAMAGUCHI	NR	157	NR	1480	NR	955
TOKUSHIMA	-	57	28	544	25	588
KAGAWA	13	314	75	1202	36	661
EHIME	5	147	111	1535	70	1605
KOCHI	7	163	75	723	53	658
FUKUOKA	62	1357	245	5605	154	3096
SAGA	11	190	100	1815	33	1005
NAGASAKI	25	347	174	2906	62	1149
KUMAMOTO	11	180	59	1785	37	1175
OITA	15	443	75	1321	34	885
MIYAZAKI	2	45	54	815	23	509
KAGOSHIMA	2	79	49	1096	30	723
TOTAL	880	19401	4552	91693	3208	62962
RATE						
Current	62.8	57.7	324.6	272.5	228.8	187.1
Previous	62.5		331.4		241.3	

Rates per 100,000 per annum



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	14 June	15 June	14 June	15 June	for first 24 weeks	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	564	747	2484	3738	16302	26369
Dysentery	379	478	1369	1570	3035	3347
Typhoid	276	1070	1199	4210	5419	19938
Paratyphoid	90	172	336	821	1391	3031
Smallpox	9	173	56	1140	357	17311
Typhus Fever	29	732	112	3378	807	29083
Malaria	308	806	1055	NA	4560	NA
Cholera	0	35	0	38	0	42
Scarlet Fever	62	43	319	187	1344	958
Epidemic Meningitis	67	31	328	195	2340	886
Jap. B. Encephalitis	1	6	2	NA	3	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	35	42	154	212	1479	2384
Dysentery	83	63	224	207	565	655
Typhoid	42	96	131	381	682	2518
Paratyphoid	6	8	22	32	84	161
Smallpox	1	44	4	263	34	2575
Typhus Fever	0	57	6	437	67	2506
Malaria	0	1	1	NA	14	NA
Cholera	0	5	0	8	0	8
Scarlet Fever	2	1	7	6	32	72
Epidemic Meningitis	21	16	109	63	709	227
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	1	0	NA	2	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA: Not Available						

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rates	
	14 June	15 June	14 June	15 June	for first 24 weeks	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	40.2	53.3	44.3	66.6	48.4	78.4
Dysentery	27.0	34.1	24.4	28.0	9.0	9.9
Typhoid	19.7	76.3	21.4	75.1	16.1	59.3
Paratyphoid	6.4	12.3	6.0	14.6	4.1	9.0
Smallpox	0.6	12.3	1.0	20.3	1.1	51.4
Typhus Fever	2.1	52.2	2.0	60.2	2.4	86.4
Malaria	22.0	57.5	18.8	NA	13.6	NA
Cholera	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1
Scarlet Fever	4.4	3.1	5.7	3.3	4.0	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	4.8	2.2	5.8	3.5	7.0	2.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.1	0.4	0.04	NA	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.8	4.4	7.1
Dysentery	5.9	4.5	4.0	3.7	1.7	1.9
Typhoid	3.0	6.8	2.3	6.8	2.0	7.5
Paratyphoid	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5
Smallpox	0.1	3.1	0.1	4.7	0.1	7.7
Typhus Fever	0.0	4.1	0.1	7.8	0.2	7.4
Malaria	0.0	0.1	0.02	NA	0.04	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.1	0.7
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.1	0.0	NA	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NA: Not Available						
Rates per 100,000 per annum						